

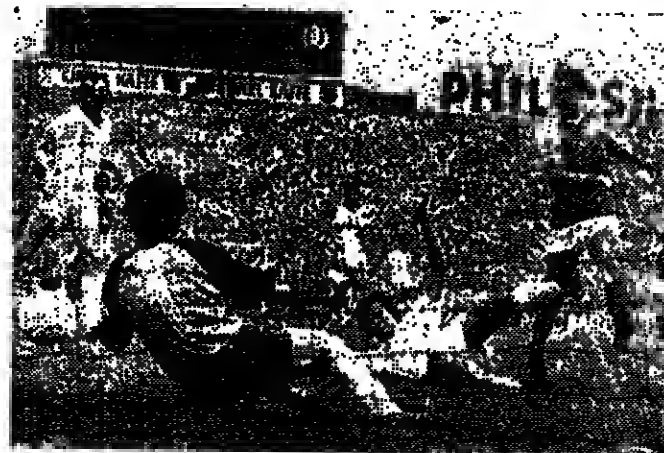
SPORTS

DENMARK CAPTURES LEAD

Denmark leads European Group 6 after beating the USSR 4-2 in a world football cup elimination game in Copenhagen.

Mikheer of Denmark scores the first goal against the USSR.

Photo AP-TASS



Kasparov warms up in Hamburg

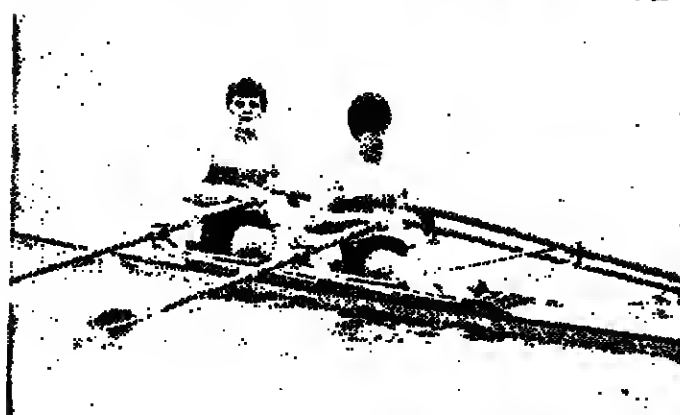
Soviet Grandmaster Gari Kasparov has beaten Robert Hübner of West Germany 4.5 to 1.5 in a training chess match in Hamburg.

Kasparov won three games and drew as many in a total of six games.

The match was part of his preparation for a new world title match with Anatoly Karpov, who at the time was for a practice session in Odessa Region, preferring doing some home work to match play. Incidentally, earlier he had founded yet another chess club in this country, this time in Khabarovsk.

The new match is scheduled to begin on September 2. In the meantime international tournaments for the world championship are in progress. Very soon Mexico will host a second international, to be entered, among others, by Soviet players. The first one in Tunis was a great success for the USSR, as Artur Yusupov placed first and Alexander Belyavsky ran up to him. One more step to the next stage, the challenger tournament, will go to Viktor Gavrilov or Alexander Chernin, who shared fourth-fifth place and will soon clash in an extra match.

NEWCOMERS MAKE IT



On the second day of the 24th Moscow International Grand Rowing Regatta at Krylatskoye, youthful Yuri Zelikovich and Nikolai Chuprina won the double sculls final, over one second ahead of many-time world champions Thomas Lange and Uwe Heppner of the GDR to clock 6 min 21.07 sec — a new course best.

Before coming together they tried their luck in other classes and companies. Moscovite Yuri, who took up rowing only three years ago, teamed up for the

lost Moscow Regatta in the double sculls with brother Mikhail to finish third and ran up to the single sculls winner of the national championship in early May. Nikolai, two years his senior, a serviceman from Kiev (capital of the Ukraine), had previously made lots of wins in the single, double and quadruple sculls in junior championships. His international performance is also quite impressive.

Valeriya MIRONOVA
Photo by Mikhail DYSHLYUK

USSR TAKES FRIENDSHIP CUP

With two more rounds to go and having convincingly won the rally across Czechoslovakia, the USSR has topped the socialist nations' Friendship Auto Rally Cup.

Hosts, Svalopluk Kaloer and Jiri Janacek, driving their new Skoda-130, racing car this season, won the overall individual title. Their competitors, Václav Blachna and Pavel Schovonek, placed second. Slava Brundza and Vladimir Nelman of the USSR, were the third finishers.

There, ahead of teams, Sergei Vukovich-Andriyevich (Tbilisi, USSR) and melevich-Francis Videla (All Soviet crews drove Skoda Lada-2105 models). The 710 km route had high-speed stretches and a great obstacle to the half of the race. The USSR in the lead right from the start in the first stage, edged Czechoslovakia in the second and then regained it for good.

Boris MURAVYOV

Field hockey: defeated on penalties

Penalties decided the fate of the cup of the European champions in women's field hockey. Moscow SKIF, who prior to it won the competition in their subgroup with three wins, in the struggle for the first place met Holland's champions Walsanger from the Hague. The basic time ended in 0-0 and the extra — 1-1. The Dutch were

better in penalties — 12-11. Among the men's teams, the subgroup after two stages, Spanish Atletico Tetan, of the hosts, last year winners of the European Champions Cup, West German Frankfurt won 9-4. The Spaniards beat Switzerland from the top 3-0 in the final.

BIG-TIME ICE HOCKEY IN SEPTEMBER

The next ice-hockey season will open with one-legs finals of the European Champions Cup, to be held on September 1-7, in Mègeve, France, among many-time Cup holders Central Army Club (USSR), Dukla (Jihlava, Czechoslovakia), AIK (Stockholm, Sweden), Köln (West Germany), and Polonia (Bytom, Poland). Leading Soviet and foreign clubs will meet from September 2 to 8 for the annual "Soviet Sport" tournament.

Czechoslovakia world champions and the USSR are to meet on September 12 and 14 in Czechoslovakia. The annual "Isvet" tournament will bring Czechoslovakia, the USSR, Finland, Sweden and Canada together in Moscow from December 15-20.

IOC session

An IOC session currently held in Berlin has delayed for a year a decision on a matter of concern for sports fans in various countries — whether professionals under the age of 23 might be admitted to the Olympic Games. The issue will come up again in the spring of 1986 at the next IOC session in Lausanne. As is known, this winter the IOC Executive Committee

recommended the admission of professionals to the Olympic Games. The committee also recommended that the IOC should consider the possibility of allowing professionals to play in football, hockey and tennis tournaments. This recommendation, though controversial, drew much criticism, as IOC members have thought it desirable to pass a verdict on the position of all sportsmen.

WIN FOR A START

The USSR beat France 118-103 in their first European basketball championship game in Karlsruhe, West Germany.

VOLLEYBALL

The USSR women's team beat Japan 3-2 in Matsuyama. Their two earlier games ended with the same score in favour of the former. Three more games are yet to be played.

SOVIET

CYCLIST ON TOP

Eriko Sotomae clocked 3 min 54.285 sec — a new USSR women's 3 km individual pursuit best — on the Krylatskoye Olympic track during the Trud sports society championship.

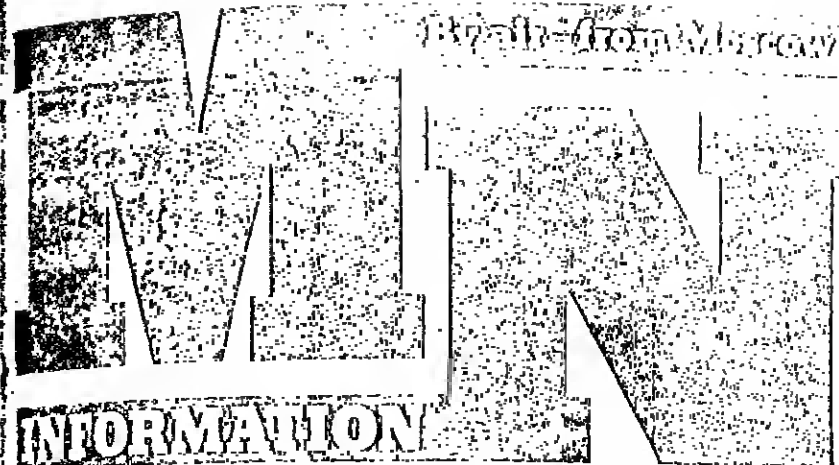
GRETZKY AND HIS TEAM

Edmonton Oilers, the top Canadian NHL club featuring number one in North American pro hockey Wayne Gretzky, has retained the Stanley Cup, beating Philadelphia Flyers 4-1 in the final series (the winner is named in a series of seven games, but this time only five were enough). Philadelphia had got off to a promising start winning 4-1 at home, but later went down in four games in succession — 1-3, 3-4, 3-5 and 3-8.

OF INTEREST

In 'retro' style

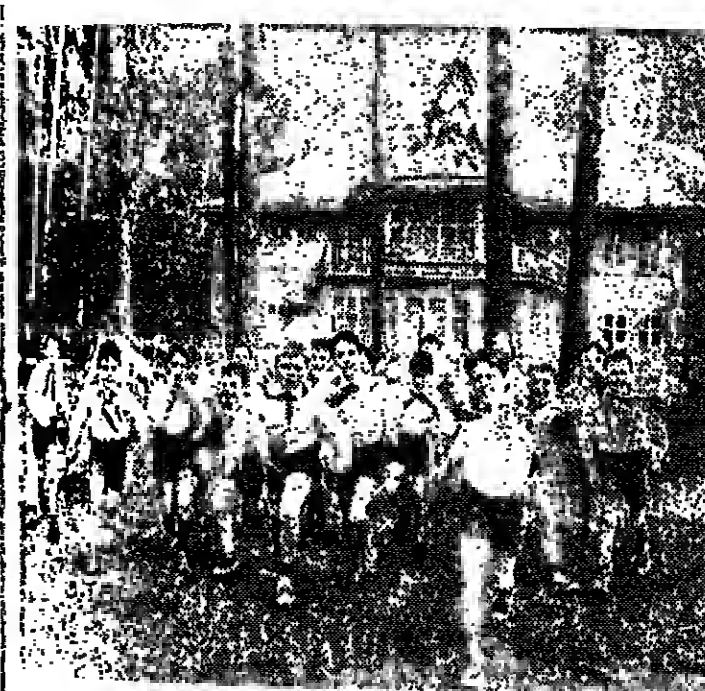
In an unusual show of the pool day nearly a hundred cycling enthusiasts appeared in the streets and squares of Lucerne, Switzerland, riding bikes of the last century. Another major requirement of the show was that the participants wear matching outfits.



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SUMMER SCHOOL VACATIONS



As the summer draws nearer the streets get a respite from the din of children. Forgetting about their textbooks, they leave for countryside camps during the long summer vacations. Others travel with their parents to health resorts or visit relatives in the provinces. Over 18.5 million children will have a good rest in out-of-town camps run by nearly all the country's big factories. There are also urban children's camps. Senior forms go to work-and-recreation camps, where interesting programmes, including exciting excursions, await them.

At a country camp run by the Moscow Likhachyov motor works.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

Lies on order

Many Western newspapers, press right-wing ones, described the Soviet Union as a "terrorist" state. "The Soviet Union," after the "false witness" of the trial in Rome declared himself to be "Jesus Christ" and "Almighty," the newspaper "Pravda" points out. But all of a sudden everything has changed as if by magic. The right-wing press began building up a story of a "hideous man" around the terrorist and neurologist began claiming that Agca "was to his right mind".

The point is that Agca has been saying at last what the leaders and organizers of the attack of a total expected from the Agca made a surprise statement that in 1977 he was involved in handling arms. "My intention," Al the end of his statement, which they behind the stage were trying hard to hide, was to help with the political and financial policy of international terrorism.

In sober-minded people do not think that behind the force of the USA and Italy, the Soviet Union in Rome is trying to further whip up the region of anti-Sovietism and international political climate Europe to put up new roadblocks in the way of the development of mutual understanding and cooperation of European states in the interests of peace and security of peoples.

Aggressor should fully withdraw

The Soviet Union firmly backs the demand of the Lebanese people and its government for an immediate, total and successful pull-out of Israeli troops from the whole of Lebanese territory. Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Tel Aviv's interference in Lebanese internal affairs should be stopped, stresses a TASS statement.

Israel is attempting to illegally preserve its control over a significant portion of Lebanese

territory under the pretext of setting up a "security zone" where it would keep armed groupings of Lebanese traitors, as well as its permanent "observation posts". Moreover, Tel Aviv has recently claimed it reserved the "right" to carry out armed punitive raids deep into Lebanon. Israel has again shown the whole world that it is an aggressor riding roughshod over norms of international law and changing UN resolutions.

HAPPY JOURNEY!

Dilip Kumar Roy of India is the first of five winners of the "Moscow News" Competition. "What do you know about the Soviet Union?"-84, to it to Moscow (photo).

He is an agricultural economist; his wife — an office worker. Dilip has studied a bit of Russian and wants to master the language. He is interested in Russian literature, Soviet art and economy.

During his stay here he will go sightseeing around Moscow and Kazan, visit theatres and take pleasure boat trips on the Moskva River and the Volga.



Friendship for peace

New Delhi, Friendship between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union is an important factor in reducing world tensions, curbing the arms race and preventing it from spilling into outer space, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper "Daily" and "Blitz" weekly, R. K. Karanjia, told a Bombay meeting of Indo-

Soviet friendship. Our nations, he said, want peace, nuclear disarmament, peaceful use of space and support the peoples fighting for freedom and independence. This was, strictly confirmed by a recent official friendly visit to the USSR by the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Moscow meets world ballet youth

From June 12 to 26 the Bolshoi will welcome the participants in the 5th International Ballet Competition held once every four years in Moscow. Unlike in previous years there is no division into junior and senior groups; the ages of competitors range between 17 and 25. 115 dancers from 22 countries will take part in the competition with China, Columbia and Turkey attending for the first time.



first time. Remarkably, the award will be shared by the performer and his permanent teacher, as well as the rehearsal choreographer who trained the dancer for the competition. The Soviet Union will be represented by 12 dancers from Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, as well as Tallinn (capital of Estonia), Voronezh (a city in the central part of Russia) and Donetsk, a mining centre in the Ukraine.

On the jury are noted choreographers from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary, France, India, the USA and other countries. Like in previous years it is led by Bolshoi chief choreographer Yuri Grigorovich. Grigorovich's ballet "Raymonda", produced by him, will be shown on June 12 the opening day.



Lyudmila Semenyaka dancing the lead in "Raymonda". Photo by Georgi Soforovov

Link-up in space

On June 8, at 12.50 p.m. Moscow time, the Soyuz T-13 spaceship linked up with the Salyut-7 orbital station. After checking the light condition of the link-up chamber Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh moved over to the station.

During their two days in autonomous flight the spacemen made several adjustments to

the ship's flying path, making it approach the Salyut-7 station at a fixed distance. They later manoeuvred it closer using distance-measuring devices and the on-board computer complex. Now the crew are checking the condition of the station's on-board systems and equipment in accordance with the flight programme.

AN-124—International air show star

Paris. Over a thousand enterprises and companies from 34 countries, including the USSR and other socialist states, demonstrated their aircraft and space equipment at the just ended 38th International Aviation and Space Show at Le Bourget, near Paris.

There was much interest, too, in space equipment mounted in the Soviet pavilion, which also featured scale models of the Vostok-1 and Vega-2 automatic interplanetary stations for probing Venus and Halley's comet. On board the stations are unique French instruments — a testimony to the successful space research cooperation between the USSR and France.

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin of the page.

Fidel Castro on U.S. policy in Latin America

Havana. Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, has condemned the US aggressive interventionist policy towards the people of Latin America. Addressing an international meeting on the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean nations, he stressed that US policy was causing death and suffering on the continent. If a hundred thousand people died at the hands of the reactionaries following the elimination of Guatemala's democratic government, he noted, how many more lives would have been claimed by a counter-revolutionary victory in Cuba in

1961 or Nicaragua today? he asked. He further denounced the plunderous policy of American imperialism towards developing nations. The USA is growing fat by preying on the dirty, illegal and plastic methods of pumping money out of the whole world, primarily developing nations. Their peoples, he stressed, are paying not only for goods and raw materials they get from capitalist nations, but, due to unequal economic relations, they are factually carrying the burden of the economic crisis in Western nations and paying for the continuous arms race.

'STAR WARS'—MENACE FOR MANKIND

Doon. Member of the presidential of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Erhard Eppler, has castigated US plans for militarizing outer space. Speaking at a congress of the West German Protestant Church in Düsseldorf, he claimed that the development of new military space systems and the intention to place them in outer space represented a huge menace

to the existence of entire humankind. Preparation for "star wars", he stated, will require vast funds, too, which could be used to fight hunger and unemployment. The Soviet Union, he emphasized, will never allow Washington to reach military superiority over the countries of the socialist community and threaten life on Earth.

PROVOCATIVE GATHERING

Washington. A camp of the anti-government UNITA faction in south Angola recently hosted a "conference" of counter-revolutionary ring-leaders from Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Kampuchea, Laos and Nicaragua. According to American press reports, the gathering was sponsored by the conservative group "Citizens for America", which intends to form an alliance of anti-communist insurgent and open its missile in Washington.

As "anonymous" millionaires from New York read out a message to the gathering by President Reagan, who identified the goals of the counter-revolutionaries with US objectives and blessed their criminal operations. This is yet another indication that the anti-communist zeal of the Washington administration is becoming more and more evident in subversion against independent sovereign states in various parts of the world.

VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

Southern Asia: two approaches

The head of the military regime in Islamabad, General Zia ul-Haq, recently boasted that the Pakistani army was now as strong as never before. He gave credit for this to the billions worth of American arms sales (mostly offensive ones) among which are F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear bombs. Speaking of the national defence college a few days after the same Zia called for a build-up in the arsenal of the most modern weapons. The impression is the general's only goal is to advance the country's militarization, which aggravates Pakistan's already sad economic plight.

As a matter of fact, the military regime has nothing else to offer the nation. The main condition of a deal it concluded with Washington in 1981, worth over three billion dollars, was greater military cooperation with the USA. In other words, the Pakistani authorities agreed to be the substitute for the late Shah of Iran, who, prior to the 1979 revolution, was a reliable

US henchman in conducting aggressive American policy in the Persian Gulf zone and South-West Asia. The past four years have proved that Islamabad has been conscientiously dancing to the tune of American billions. In addition to being a springboard for America's undeclared war against Afghanistan, Pakistan now pretends to be a subversion against the nation. Evidence of this is regular military shelling of Afghan border villages; raids by Pakistani servicemen together with counter-revolutionary gangs, into Afghanistan and violations of Afghanistan's air space by Pakistani warplanes.

Another target of Pakistani provocation is India. Washington's dislike for the latter's independent policy coincides with the Pakistani ambitions of Islamabad. There is undeniable proof of links between Pakistan, the USA and several West European countries, on the one hand, and leaders of last year's Sikh extremist revolt in America, who are demanding cessation of

Punjab state and consequent creation of a puppet "Hafizistan" state. Pakistan now harbours over ten special camps where nearly 6,000 Punjab extremists are undergoing courses in terrorism and subversion. It has come to light that Islamabad is planning their wholesale infiltration of India, and quite appropriately the latter had to border with Pakistan for security reasons and place its troops in some border areas in high combat readiness.

Islamabad's support for the Punjab separatists is only one instance of its anti-Indian policy. Its attempts to charge New Delhi with stepping up tensions in the region, its military preparations on the border with India and stockpiling of arms in excess of its legitimate defence needs amount to a calculated campaign against that country.

The turning of Pakistan into a basehead of aggression against two neighbouring states is not the only result of the military cooperation between the USA and Pakistan. Islamabad has also

consented to host the headquarters of the central command of the 200,000-strong US "rapid deployment force", the Iron fist reared by the Pentagon over 19 countries in Asia and Africa.

The USA is happy with its "junior partner" and with the fact that it has offered further military aid as payment for future "services". Modernizing the Pakistani army is among Washington's long-term plans, for it regards Islamabad as "crucial link" in case of a large-scale conflict.

The odds are that Pakistan is wedded to escalating tensions in South-West Asia. Characteristically, Zia ul-Haq has stressed there could be no compromises in his country's anti-Afghan line and uses all manner of excuses to avoid signing an India-proposed treaty which would open a peaceful page in the history of their bilateral relations. Simultaneously Pakistan is developing its own nuclear weapons, abetted by the USA — hence New Delhi's legitimate concern.

Neither India, Afghanistan, nor anyone else threatens Pakistan. In fact, New Delhi and Kabul are working to lessen tensions in the region, and the Indian Government has urged the organization of regional cooperation in Southern Asia to promote that, too. It has endorsed the Soviet idea of a pan-Asian forum, on the model of Helsinki, for a joint quest for constructive solutions.

India, Rajiv Gandhi, recently told a group of Western journalists, wants Southern Asia to be free of tensions and it is working in that direction accordingly.



Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

Thailand continues provocations on the border with Laos

Vientian. Thai army units have yet not been completely pulled out from Laotian territory and continue their crimes against local people. Increasing tensions in bilateral relations, says a statement by the Laotian Foreign Ministry circulated in connection with the fact that Thai troops have occupied for a year three townships in Sayabury province in Laos. This action is a crude violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos and norms of international relations.

Faced with a just and well-grounded position of Laos and

the pressure of public opinion, the document notes, Thailand had to declare a withdrawal of its troops from the captured areas, and yet Thai military provocations on the border continue.

Laos is still working to establish good-neighbourly relations with Thailand, the statement emphasizes, and its government again offers Thailand to resume talks to settle the tense situation. Such talks could make a weighty contribution to turning South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability and co-operation.

JAPAN WIDENS PARTICIPATION IN WAR GAMES

Tokyo. The Japanese government has decided to take part in the Pentagon's multilateral Ringier war games. According to the national defence department, Japan will accept a task force of 10,000 men, 100 tanks, 100 destroyers and 100 submarines. They will be sent to the Pacific Ocean to participate in the exercises. The Japanese government has also decided to send a task force of 10,000 men, 100 tanks, 100 destroyers and 100 submarines to the Pacific Ocean to participate in the exercises.

FACTS and EVENTS

● "Municipal Council Apartheid" — this is the title of an action programme drafted by the South African People's Organisation (SAP) in connection with the 1984 municipal elections. The programme calls for a boycott of the elections and for the establishment of a new municipal council.

● Speaking in the Sri Lankan Parliament, an Indian spokesman expressed concern over the situation in Sri Lanka. He called for a peaceful solution to the conflict and for the restoration of democracy.

South Korean authorities reject opposition demand

Tokyo. Rob Sig (the puppet government of South Korea) has categorically rejected a demand by the opposition parties for a general election to be held in the near future.

The creation of a new constitution would give a new impetus to the development of the country, the government spokesman said. He also stressed that the government was committed to a peaceful solution to the conflict in the region.

● The growing crime rate in the USA is a cause for concern. According to the FBI, the number of crimes reported in 1983 was 2.5 million, an increase of 10% over 1982. The most common crimes were theft, drug offenses, and alcohol-related crimes.

Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs on ways to avert nuclear war

Stockholm. The Soviet Union's nuclear pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is an important and weighty factor in removing the threat of nuclear disaster. Other nuclear powers should follow suit, which would practically signify a ban on the use of these weapons — such is the conclusion of a brochure, "The Policy of Sweden in the Area of Nuclear Disarmament", put out by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The current stockpiles of nuclear arms, the brochure stresses, threaten the very existence of mankind. If a nuclear war does break out, there will be no winners, for the contamination would annihilate the entire civilization. The brochure calls for a ban on the production of nuclear weapons and for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

BRITAIN, CHILE IN COOPERATION

London. The British Government is stepping up cooperation with the Chilean Air Force in the Falkland Islands. The two countries are working together to improve the security of the islands and to provide humanitarian aid to the local population.

France going through economic difficulties

Paris. The French economy seems to be unable to get out of the rut. According to specialists, the annual growth rate has been between zero and two per cent since 1980, and unemployment is steadily on the up and is expected to reach 3.5 million by the end of the 80s.

The movement of capital abroad has resulted in the plummeting effectiveness of domestic investment and greater dependence on imported equipment. Imports now meet over 80 per cent of the country's needs in machine tools.

● Still big business prefers expanding its operations abroad, while French factories, including branches of state-run ones, are given over to foreign companies, primarily American. Combined with the high rate of the American dollar, this policy only worsens the already bad economic domestic situation.



The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has scored considerable successes in several areas of El Salvador in its struggle against the army of the puppet unpopular regime of Duarte. Front units hold the military initiative in many departments, too.

New 'trade wars'

Brussels. A new "trade war" this time in the footwear industry, is about to burst out between the USA and the EEC. According to a spokesman for the Commission of the European Communities (EEC's executive body), the USA is preparing to unilaterally introduce a series of protectionist measures to shield its footwear industry from mounting West European imports. He said, the EEC sees these plans as a breach of the laws set down by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). If implemented, he added, they could seriously harm the footwear industry of "small Europe", and the EEC would have to retaliate.

"Trade wars" are now raging on between the EEC and the USA in over 30 products, the bilateral being the confrontation in steel and agricultural products. In its recent report the GATT Secretariat specifically emphasized that the constant

protectionism of the USA, the desire to limit its terms of partners and its trans-Atlantic "trade wars" were the main causes of continuing tensions in the capitalist world's trade.

Science and technology

RUBBER MUSCLES

Modern robots are absolutely different from "humanlike" cyborgs which we imagined some 20 years back. One of the reasons is the abundance of electric motors and pneumatic cylinders, which resemble the human figure. Engineers at the Bridgstone Association believe that the problem could be solved with the help of rubber muscles. An arm now being tested has, like the human one, a shoulder, an elbow forearm and even a palm. It is operated by a system of wire bars, coils, and pneumatic cylinders which are called at one end. Pumped air inflates them, shortens their length and moves the joints. Despite its simple design, the arm has several operational modes and can lift a weight of two kilograms.

NITROGEN IN PLACE OF PETROL

It is easy to make an engine "pure" by replacing petrol by compressed air. But the idea would not stand up to inspection when we talk of a car engine, for it won't use such a "fuel". American specialists have proposed replacing compressed air with liquid nitrogen and have even designed a car in which nitrogen, expanding, will push three pistons of the engine. To intensify evaporation, it has been suggested to inject nitrogen into a special boiling chamber where a small amount of diesel fuel is burnt. Such a formula, given sufficient power, could utilize a ride of up to 500 km.

OF INTEREST

Off into a second century in a car

When Dutchman Y. Bander, driving licence impaired, went to a doctor for medical check-up. To his astonishment, even though the doctor could prevent him from further driving, he nevertheless persistently recommended that Bander should never touch the steering wheel because he was 101 years old. I shall continue driving, the obstinate Dutchman retorted, irritated by the obvious discrimination. He is the oldest driver in Holland, and has other records as well. In the past sixty years he has never had a car accident.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SENSELESS WAR

There is a new upsurge of fighting in the Iran-Iraq war, which is already in its fifth year, PRAVDA writes. Of particular concern is the fact that the warring sides have resumed daily bombing and shelling of major cities. The conflict only benefits the forces hostile to both Iran and Iraq. The continuing bloody strife is bleeding both nations while and spilling up the tanks of liberated countries. It has given the Pentagon yet another pretext to keep its naval and air force units near the Persian Gulf. The escalating hostilities, which claim new victims and result in growing mutual hatred, cannot bring about the peace and understanding which Baghdad and Teheran have been urged to work for by many governments and international organizations.

The Soviet Union continued, during a visit to Moscow by a delegation of the League of Arab States, that it had from the very outset of the war consistently advocated its prompt cessation and a negotiated solution to disputed issues. This position has been made known to both belligerents, the newspaper points out.

PEACE AS RACISTS SEE IT

The "peace" accord reached with Mozambique and Angola, and prompted by Washington specialists in "quiet diplomacy" gave the Western propaganda machine reason to portray South Africa as a "factor of stability" in southern Africa and opened the way for "operation Botha" — a trip by the South African Prime Minister to several West European countries, writes SSSKAYA ZHIZN.

Yet, while Pretoria and Washington parade as "peace makers", bandits from UNITA and the Mozambique National Resistance are conducting a campaign of terror and violence in Angola and Mozambique, thus destabilizing the situation there. Also, South African troops still occupy the southern regions in Angola; Namibia is still under the yoke of South African colonialism, the newspaper continues.

If there were even doubts about the goals of the widely advertised diplomatic offensive by the apartheid regime, it is now becoming increasingly clear that Pretoria is only trying to gain time, rent its international isolation and simultaneously split the "anti-apartheid" states and make them abandon their support at the national liberation movements in southern Africa, concludes the newspaper.

DELETERIOUS STRIFE

Having failed to liquidate the Palestine Resistance with armed force, Tel Aviv has now resorted to fanning anti-Palestinian sentiments in Lebanon, using intercommunal strife and extremist feelings at right-wing organizations, IZVESTIA points out.

Among the factors contributing to the latest diabolical clashes in Palestinian refugee camps outside Beirut were the long-standing frictions between the Amal and the Palestine Resistance and nationalistic passions. But the current strife primarily resulted from the Israeli occupation of the country and continuing imperialist interference in Lebanese affairs.

The fighting in Beirut benefits those attempting to divert attention from the crimes committed by Israeli invaders in Southern Lebanon. The current intercommunal violence hinders the struggle being carried out, with Syrian support, by the Lebanese National Patriotic Force and the Palestine Resistance against the Israeli occupation and for independence and unity of the country. The Soviet people are in solidarity with this struggle and unreservedly support the just cause of the Palestinian Arabs. In this grim time for Lebanon they urge an end to the fratricidal bloodshed, the newspaper emphasizes.

CRISIS IN U.S. ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY

The US electronic industry finds itself hemmed in by growing competition from Japan and other countries. One American firm has concluded that of the 350 companies now manufacturing microcomputers in the States only 75 could still be around next year, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

US deficit in electronic products trade with Japan, for instance, spilled from nine billion dollars in 1983 to 15 billion last year, and will climb to as high as 20 this year, which is more than its deficit in bilateral car trade. This situation in the US electronic industry graphically reflects the chronic ailments of the entire system of modern capitalism — its unstable and uneven development and under-capacity industrial operation, the newspaper points out. To put their businesses on an even keel, electronic companies have started investing in retooling efforts, but this places a still heavier burden on the working people, for most of the investments go into the latest labour-saving technology which inevitably leads to higher lay-offs.

Forecast validated

The most successful "forecasters" are surely the French. The first place is held by Jules Verne and the second, specialists believe, should belong to Albert Robida. Exactly one hundred years ago this publisher and artist came out with a book entitled "The 20th Century", predicting the appearance of automobiles, airplanes, telephones, planes and even discos. Apart from joking prophecies he offered some serious such as the emancipation of women and the threat of ecological disaster. He illustrated all his forecasts with funny pictures.

Traffic control in Ancient Rome

It is said that traffic control appeared with cars, i.e., at the start of our century. Actually, traffic control existed in Ancient Rome. During Caesar's reign Rome was the first city to have a population of nearly one million. Buses, pedestrians, and even horses were everywhere. The city authorities were worried by the increasing rate of street accidents and decided to introduce control in the areas that were particularly lively and dangerous.

Round the Soviet Union

● EFFECTIVE METHODS OF OBTAINING FODDER PROTEIN AND BIOFUEL WERE DISCUSSED BY THE DELEGATES OF THE RECENT ALL-UNION CONFERENCE HELD IN YEREVAN, CAPITAL OF ARMENIA (A TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC). It was attended by leading Soviet specialists and their colleagues from India, France, Japan and other countries.

● A LOAD OF PAPER WAS RECENTLY BROUGHT STRAIGHT TO MOSCOW BY A FINNISH CONTAINER-CARRIER MOTORSHIP OF THE SEA-RIVER TYPE—the first in the current navigation. Following this ship along the regular shipping line, four more similar container-carriers will bring loads of paper to the Southern Port of Moscow from the ports on the Salma Canal in the neighbouring country. In all, during the navigation season they will ship about 15,000 tonnes of high-quality paper from Finland.

● A NEW MAJOR WORK "THE TOPONIMICS OF URARTU" CONTAINS NEW INFORMATION ON THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF THE ANCIENT ORIENT. This is the result of long-standing research by scholars at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Armenian SSR (Transcaucasian) Academy of Sciences. By means of Urartu, Hittite and Assyrian sources it became possible to restore many new names of regions, settlements and city-fortresses of this state in ancient Orient and verify their location.

● THE SEVER-37 HIGH-LATITUDE AERIAL EXPEDITION HAS BEEN COMPLETED. AT 250 points of the Polar basin scientists landed on drifting ice, where they measured water temperatures at various depths, studied the regime of currents, winds, and the condition of ice cover. These investigations are carried out within the framework of a long-term Polar (Polar Expedition) programme. Its aim is to work out the mathematical models of the Arctic climate and new methods of weather forecasting for the vast areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ROBOTS AT THE ENTERPRISES OF MOSCOW

Over the past five-year period industrial robotics has turned from a purely scientific and experimental into production sphere, being mastered with wide-scale participation of a number of the capital's industrial branches, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. More than 900 shops and sections have undergone comprehensive mechanization and automation from the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985). Several production sections have been set up at the Dynamo plant where metal-cutting tools are served by automatic machines.

Automatic adjusters gave a major impetus to the automation of production of ZIL—one of the country's leading automobile-making enterprises. The principles used in the development of automatic adjusters, are based on 50 authors' certificates for inventions. It is precisely robots, combined with electronics, and various control systems, that help develop robotizing complexes. Unlike the conventional equipment, such systems can produce annually from 5,000 to 10,000 items of not one or two but of dozens and hundreds of types.

HUNTER AND NATURE

If one goes out into the nature and birds, shot by hunters in Russian literature, of the fables caught by them, would they not equal a population of a huge nature reserve? The GEOGYOR magazine addressed this question to Georgi Semyonov, a writer whose works are dedicated to the nature.

Not a very big one, I suppose, replies the writer. But it is really true that hunting and fishing are traditional topics for our literature. Almost all the Russian

literary works, in contrast with others, are full of nature, devoting great attention to its subtle manifestations and changes. But Russian hunting has never been a slaughter. Toka Moyne Reid, or Hammingway, for instance. Their hunter is a kind of superman towering above nature.

Our Russian hunter, continues the writer, is a man trying to merge with the nature, to return to what he has left even for a short time. I can say more on this matter: for a Russian here hunting is a kind of catenation between himself and the eternal one, sinless one, who can understand and forgive. It is an everlasting torment, expiating the soul, burning out the evil, a benedictory one. As for damage caused by regular, legal hunting, it should not be taken seriously. I believe the hunter is not a poacher, he is not a person, who aims with his gun, who kills a defenceless animal at night, dazing them with headlights, but a true, wise hunter, a courageous and merciful one, a real man not capable of causing harm to a living creature. Such a hunter, I am confident, does no damage to nature, concludes the writer.

ZORATS-KAR MYSTERIES

Back in the 19th century scholars assumed that Armenia and Aab Minor were one of the most ancient hearts of the evolution of astronomical knowledge. The most prominent historians of astronomy supposed that the ancient constellation figures were devised by inhabitants of the Euphrates Valley and Ararat Mountain area. These hypotheses, writes the daily TRUD, were confirmed by recent discoveries testifying that the inhabitants of the Armenian upland were among the contributors to ancient astronomy. Some of these finds caused a sensation. Discovered were, for instance, a calendar-bell of the Bronze Age, a geocentric model of the world during either the Late Bronze or

the Early Iron Age, as well as astronomical observations. Stonehenge (England), one of the most famous ancient astronomical monuments, and the Zorats-Kar construction in Armenia have many things in common. According to scientists, this structure dates back to the second millennium B. C. This summer, the Soviet paper reports, an expedition will make for Zorats-Kar where it will unveil its mysteries over Zorats-Kar, popularly known as "stone troops". The complex, that the Zorats-Kar monument is an astronomical construction is not unfounded, so far as ancient astronomers used a lunar-solar calendar. It is worthy to note that one of the Zorats-Kar stone rings is made of malachite in diameter, and that some of the planet's outermost elds have round openings which could be used to watch the sun of certain days of the year.

READING IS INTELLECTUAL EXERCISE

I am not a foe of the cinema. It is beautiful, but a screening of classics obliges to substitute the real pages of Pushkin, Shostakovich, Tolstoy, Gorkh A very wise writer, Yurysheva Kondratyev poses this question: the SMENA magazine. Really, it is a sad paradox—the publishing business grows, but the young people are less. One can name many things which have changed in the face of our generation, but I should like to recall attention to one essential point — we used to read a lot. There were few entertainments. TV did not exist, almost in all their spare time the young people of our age read. They did read generally good literature, they read. It appears to me, that our culture is in a very bad state. They did read generally good literature, they read. It appears to me, that our culture is in a very bad state. They did read generally good literature, they read. It appears to me, that our culture is in a very bad state.

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ATOMIC ENERGETICS TODAY AND TOMORROW

This year the USSR Commission for Atomic Energy has presented to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR its report on the state of atomic energy in the country.

Since 1975 this body has been working on the development of atomic energy in the country. By the end of 1980 the country will have a total capacity of 1,000 MW (which is a double increase over the 500 MW of 1975). The power output will reach 14 per cent.

Why does the USSR try with large deposits of gas and coal, which are plentiful in the country, to develop atomic energy? The cause of the major development in the country is the need to replace the existing power stations with more efficient ones. This is why the programme of the USSR is a stepped-up construction of new atomic power stations of four to six and megawatts capacity. These are to be built in the East European countries which are in tapping electricity in USSR.

SAND HOUSES

The first residential house built from sand in the USSR was built in the city of Ashgabat, Turkmenia. The house is built from sand which is obtained by means of a special machine. The sand is also used for building other structures. The sand is also used for building other structures. The sand is also used for building other structures.

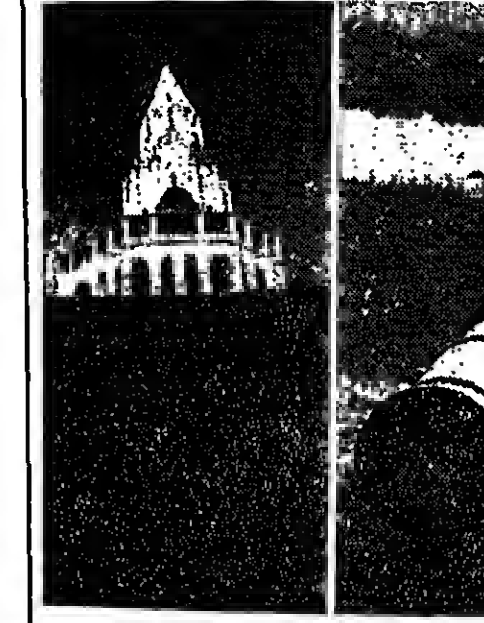
Places to visit

Kolomenskoye motifs

Come to the high bank of the Moskva River in the southern part of the capital. Behind a row of multi-story apartment blocks you will find walls of white stone, onco-hub-shaped domes of ancient palaces, churches and watchtowers built of solid gold rising above green trees like to a fairy tale. This is the site of one of the most interesting open-air museums, the famous 20-hectare Kolomenskoye estate.

The village of Kolomenskoye has been known since the early 14th century. Legend has it that the first house was built here by the first Russian tsar, Ivan the Terrible.

This church was the first to be designed like a tent. It was built of brick and decorated with carved white stone. All previous churches of this type were wooden ones. Kolomenskoye also has some specimens of secular and church architecture of the past. These buildings accommodate a rich collection of ancient Russian paintings as well as items of applied arts, tiles, incense burners and weapons.



Science and technology

GAS INSTEAD OF PETROL

The Leningrad Branch of the Motor Transport Research Institute has worked out a programme of introducing gas-cylinder motor vehicles. The use of exhaust gases on so-called "gas" engines is reduced to 80 per cent. But switching of the motor transport to gas has been proposed not only by striving for a more pure air. Gas extraction, unlike that of petrol, calls for less labour and material expenditure. On gas-driven vehicles the service life of engines and spark plugs increases, the consumption of engine oil reduces two or three times.

By the end of the 80s about 70,000 means of transportation refuelled with compressed gas will run on city routes.

INSTALLATIONS FOR EXTRAPURIFICATION OF AIR

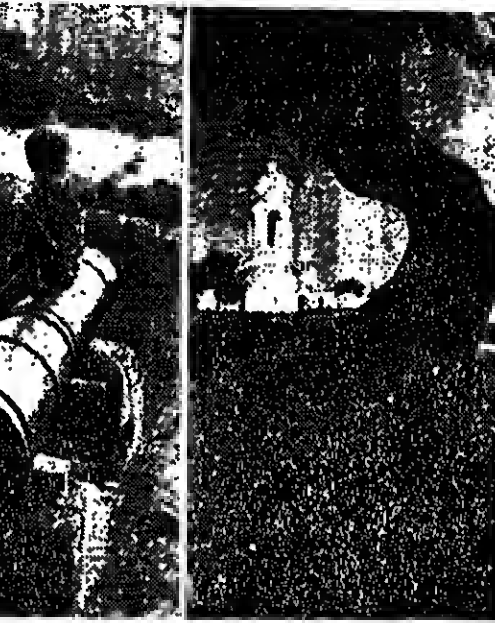
Deep-vacuum installations for the production of semiconductor devices and extrapure metals have been developed by Leningrad scientists. They will be used in many branches of the national economy, and so to extrapure metals.

Trout for the Pamirs

Several million small fry of the giant trout have been sent from the mountainous Lake Issyk-Kul (Kirghizia) to the neighbouring Republic of Tajikistan. The trout will go to almost in all their spare time the young people of our age read. They did read generally good literature, they read. It appears to me, that our culture is in a very bad state. They did read generally good literature, they read. It appears to me, that our culture is in a very bad state.

The oldest and most important of the monuments on its territory to have come down to us is the Ascension Church built in 1532. It is said that the Prince Vasily III ordered that it be built to mark the birth of his long-awaited heir-apparent, who later became known as Tsar Ivan the Terrible.

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AWARD TO LAKE BAIKAL

A special UN award for outstanding achievements in environmental protection has been presented to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR for its efforts to preserve a world natural gem — Lake Baikal. The award was presented at a ceremony of the UN Headquarters marking World Environment Day. Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, Masatake K. Toiba, said the award was given to the USSR Academy of Sciences for preserving the inimitable beauty of Lake Baikal, the purity of its waters and diversity of its unique flora and fauna.

FESTIVAL: HEALTH SERVICE

During the 12th World Festival of Moscow will host more than 15,000 participants, guests and tourists. Days full of festivities and work are awaiting them. To fail to find the pulse of action at such a time is an emergency. But what if the health of anyone calls for medical interference?

The aid will be quick, skilled and effective at any time of day or night. It will also be free in accordance with the basic principles of the Soviet public health system.

More than 4,000 medical workers will look after the festival participants and guests. One hundred first-aid teams will be on duty at festival facilities: 120 round-the-clock medical posts will function at hotels and dormitories. As for drugs, the guests and participants in the festival will find them if needed at 76 specially arranged chemists' booths at the places of their residence. The medical and sanitary services of the festival will have at its disposal the best Moscow hospitals and clinics, various specialized centres.

11th-CENTURY WIND ROSE

Librarians examining the archives of the Yerevan Matenadaran, the world's largest storehouse of ancient Armenian manuscripts, have found a wind rose to the Armenian language. It is accompanied by rather detailed pictures of Cilician ships with sailing sails and peculiarly shaped hulls. The Severin, a well-known student of ships and navigation, made the first discovery of a picture of these ships on a Portuguese map of 1521. Drawings by Matenadaran are at least three centuries older and have been restored so that ships of the Cilician type could be built.

OF INTEREST

Matches in the world now many of which are displayed in the museum.

The first matches were brought to Russia in the 30s of the last century. Their production soon started at the country's factories, mainly situated in the Kaluga province. A special stand is devoted to one of the leading enterprises of this industry — the Kaluga Gigant matches and furniture integrated plant producing nearly 2,000 million matchboxes annually. Its souvenir sets are especially popular. A new design with a typical name of Russia (Russian: Forest) has been prepared for the guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

VIEWPOINT

SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION IN THE USSR

Konstantin RAZIN

Of late, it is being said in the West that Soviet technology lags behind. This assumption is based on the efforts now under way in the USSR to intensify production through large-scale utilization of scientific and technological achievements. But does the Western assumption tally with reality? This is how John Keiser, a well-known American economist, answers this question in the "International Herald Tribune" newspaper:

The Soviet Union should not be regarded as a technologically backward power which is trying to keep up with the West. It is better to put everything in their right perspective: the Soviet Union possesses vast scientific and technical capabilities even if not all its possibilities have yet been made use of.

An Academician Gury Marchuk, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, said in one of his speeches: There is no doubt that the USSR is in a position to provide itself with all the equipment it needs. At present every fifth discovery in the world is made in the USSR.

The success of the Soviet science and technology play a major role in improving production technology in achieving high development rates in Soviet industry. But today, possessing a considerable number of new ideas and developmental projects, Soviet people are still not satisfied with the rates of their implementation. A real revolution aimed at searching and introducing to production the most progressive technologies will be accomplished in the country in the next few years. This will make it possible to produce quickly, more economically and in sufficient quantities machines, equipment, instruments and consumer goods which meet, as to their rates and quality, the highest requirements.

The task of enhancing the role of science and technology in the objective demand of Soviet society's development today. And the Soviet Union possesses vast scientific potential.

In all, 1,400,000 scientists, 25 per cent of the world's total, are in the USSR. Practically in all fields of science one can name a list of inventions and discoveries made by Soviet scientists. These are the omnipresent quantum generators-lasers and the technology of making synthetic industrial diamonds (now being exported), vacuum steel smelting furnaces by means of which especially high-quality steel is produced (including those for space technology). We may recall, in this connection, the first artificial Earth satellite and the first atomic nation. Today peaceful atom generates electricity, moves tractors, drills sea water and cures people.

In 1984 the Soviet Union turned out 13,700 mainframe computers, nearly twice as much as the amount produced during the 10th Five-Year Development Plan period (1976-1980) and 6,200 million rubles worth of means of automation and computing technology.

There is no doubt that the experience, knowledge and talent of Soviet scientists, their orientation on the application of scientific research will help solve this major problem of historic importance.

PROFILES

OLEG EFREMOV

Theatre cannot exist aside of the problems dictated by time and epoch, society and humanity, says People's Artist of the USSR Oleg Efremov, Chief Artistic Director of the Moscow Art Theatre. All his stage productions and roles are permeated with this acute feeling of time.

Oleg Efremov's professional life began at the Central Children's Theatre in Moscow, where he was invited upon his graduation from the Moscow Art Theatre School in 1949. Then followed *Sovremenniki* (Contemporaries) Theatre which was founded in the early 1950s and became one of the best companies in the city, a real "detektor of thought", during the following decade.

"Every generation has to say its say. If this say is not said in due time the generation is in danger of staying mute", Efremov says.

In 1955 *Sovremenniki* gave its first performance. It was Rozova's "Alto Forever". The company undertook to speak on behalf of the rising generation to which it belonged. Everything at *Sovremenniki* from the building to its repertoire — was made by the actors, former students at the Moscow Art Theatre School. Their heart, soul and leader was Oleg Efremov.

In 1970, when the company was at the peak of its career, Oleg Efremov left it and became the chief artistic director of the alma mater, the Moscow Art Theatre. This step was not easy to take, but it was logical. One of the Moscow Art Theatre traditions is to pass the baton from one generation to another. Thus in the twenties Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko entrusted the fate of the theatre to the young, graduates of its workshops. Now the "veterans" handed the baton over to their student.

Oleg Efremov has been at the steering wheel of the company for the past fifteen years. "For me," he says, "one of the moxims of Stanislavsky consists in making the theatre 'alive', responsive to time." This is the main rule in selecting the repertoire and working with the actors. Efremov has a group of "resident" authors: "veterans" Alexander Volodin and Leonid Zorin; those who began their careers at the same time as *Sovremenniki* — Mikhail Rosheht, Mikhail Shatrov, Alexander Gelman and Alexander Vampilov.

Efremov played a special role in developing the so-called "industrial repertoire" on stage. In such productions of his company as Gelman's "A Meeting of the Party Committee" and "Telo-



a-Telo With Everybody", he worked as artistic director and played the leading parts. These "social" plays, as he calls them, have helped him create his best and most interesting characters in recent years.

The Moscow Art Theatre's repertoire is unthinkable without classics, i.e. Ostrovsky, Saltykov-Shchedrin, and, of course, Chekhov — the theatre's author No. 1 — and Gorky. Each new production of Chekhov's play is a natural and logical event.

This season's first performance of Chekhov's "Uncle Vanya" has taken place. Oleg Efremov has completed a kind of trilogy of Chekhov's plays (the other are "The Sea Gull" and "Ivanov") devoted to Russian intelligentsia. The casts include Imenkov Smolotnikov, Alexander Kalyagin, Anastasiya Verbitskaya, Yekaterina Vasilyeva, Yevgeny Yavitskiy, Vyacheslav Nevinnyy. In "Uncle Vanya" Oleg Borisov, brilliant Soviet theatre and cinema actor, made his debut on the Moscow Art Theatre's stage as Astrov.

Natalya KUROVA

'BORIS GODUNOV' ON THE SCREEN

A new two-part film, "Boris Godunov", is being shot at the Mosfilm Studios by People's Artist of the USSR Sergei Bondarchuk.

I have decided to take up "Boris Godunov" because, first of all, it is a great work by a great author which has never been filmed, says Bondarchuk. Musorgsky's opera is known throughout the world, both on stage and screen, but drama companies have paid less attention to this brilliant work.

Sergei Bondarchuk is making the film not on the "basis" of

Pushkin's work, as is often done. He allows no deviations, not even the slightest, from the original text of the drama. Scenes have been cut out only to make both parts run to 2 hours 15 minutes. Screen possibilities have made it possible to "expand the scenes". Much of what is said is actually in Pushkin's monologues. It is, for instance, the scene with the murdered little Prince Dmitry, distribution of anonymous letters from the Palea Dnestria to Boris' nightmare.

Tribute to Alexander Cherepnin

Recently China celebrated the 85th birth anniversary of Alexander Cherepnin, a Russian composer, conductor and pianist, who wrote operas, ballets, and works for orchestra and piano. Concerts of his music were given in Peking and Shanghai on the occasion.

The composer lived in China several years before the war. He played his own music and arranged a competition for the best rendering of Chinese piano music. The winner was a famous Chinese composer, He Luting, whose work "The Shepherd's Flute" was later including in Cherepnin's repertoire and is still popular in China.

According to the magazine

"Beijing Review", the Soviet composer knew Chinese culture and art well. He knew Chinese folk music, attended performances of the Chinese classic opera with the world-famous Mei Lanfang, as well as shadow theatre and puppet shows. In his operas, ballets and piano works one can hear Chinese tunes.

Many Chinese musicians was his students. For his outstanding merits Cherepnin became a Honorary Professor of Music in Shanghai.

In 1992 two Chinese composers won Cherepnin Prizes for their collo works.

Vladimir MURATO



The Moscow Art Theatre has presented its 300th production of the play, "Even the Wise May Err" based on a comedy by Ostrovsky, with M. Khomyakov as Yegor Glumov and People's Artist of the USSR Tatyana Doronina as Kleopatra Meneyeva.

Photo by Vladimir Shults

SONGS OF ITALY

Guest performances of the well-known Italian singer Riccardo Fogli have concluded in Leningrad and he is now touring Moscow and Kiev.

Riccardo Fogli has been on the stage for nearly 20 years. His first success came in 1976 with the release of a new record "Riccardo". Since then his name has been firmly holding a place of its own among Italian pop singers. Soviet audiences made his acquaintance for the first time in 1982, when Fogli reigned supreme at the San Remo festival with the song "Everyday Story". In the same year he was awarded one of the most prestigious prizes in Italian light music — the Golden

Sail for the song "Sorrow". These two songs were included in the album "Riccardo Fogli Collection", released by the Soviet Melodia recording company.

FACTS and EVENTS

Tours. A group of performers from the Yevgeny Vakhengov drama company is in Kishinev to present several plays before Moldavian audiences.

Concerts. The 7th contest of young musicians from the Transcaucasia has ended in Baku with a winners' concert. The number of entrants — over 200 — was unprecedented in the 25-year history of the contest.

Literary exchanges

The Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental agreement on copyright protection, recently signed in Moscow, continues long-standing traditions of cultural links. Thus, the works of Cuban authors have been published in our country 200 times with a total press run of 9 million copies. The books by Nicolás Guillén, Alejo Carpentier, by other writers are well known in this country. In the near future a collection, "Contemporary Cuban Stories", and new works by modern Cuban writers and poets will appear in Russian. On the other hand, Cuban publishers are regularly bringing out books by Russian classics and modern Soviet authors in large circulations.



The Rhythms of the Planet dance ensemble has prepared for the 12th World Moscow Festival of Youth and Students an extensive repertoire of dazzling dances of Latin American peoples of music and slowly-moving dances of the East.

Photos by Andrei Krayevy

WHAT'S ON!

June 11-14

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 11—A concert by the graduates from the Ballet School. 12—The opening of the 5th International Ballet Contest. Glazunov, "Raymonda" (ballet). 13—The 5th International Ballet Contest.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 12—Tchadkovskaya, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 13—Double-bill: Prokofiev, "Alexander Nevsky"; Shostakovich, "The Dangerous Shadow" (one-act ballet). 14—Khrennikov, "The Little Golden Bell" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (at the premises of the Mirror Theatre at the Hamlet Garden, 3 Karmel'skiy Rd). 11—Lehar, "The Merry Widow". 12 (mat)—Ziv, "Mensheviks Artists". 13 (even)—Kalmen, "Evening Dances". 14—Kalmen, "The Gypsy Princess". 14—Kramar, "Catherine".

FILMS

The Human Factor (Kazakh Film Studio, USSR). About how a group of

plunderers was uncovered at a knifed goods lecture. Cinemas: "Kashkhan" (at Leninsky Prospekt) Metro (at Sparakovskaya St) Metro Baumanskaya. The Hero of Her Nov (film studio, USSR). Second hall of the 12th year of the youthful years of the musical comedy "Soyuzdetfilm". Cinema: "Miy" (at Tsvetkovskaya St). Metro Kolokolnaya.

EXHIBITIONS

State Picture Gallery (at Krymsky Val). One-man show by the First Vice-President of the USSR, Boris Yeltsin. About 100 paintings and graphic sheets are on display. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, Obukhovskaya.

Exhibition. Hall. All-Union Nature Protection Society (at Vorovskogo St). New acquisitions have been added to the exhibition "For the sake of Peace and Life". There are 10 cameras and photos about the dogs used during World War II.

The Human Factor (Kazakh Film Studio, USSR). About how a group of

DIALOGUE CONTINUES

The 20th General Assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce recently took place at the Moscow International Trade Centre. The assembly considered issues pertaining to the promotion of trade between the two countries.

Giulio Osola, president of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, told an MNI correspondent that the assembly took place in a more relaxed international atmosphere, unlike the previous gathering. The latest assembly was preceded by an exchange of high-level visits: the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko visited Italy last year, while recently the Chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, Bettino Craxi, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti were guests of the Soviet Union. At their meetings, the Soviet and Italian

statesmen discussed, among other things, problems pertaining to the development of mutually advantageous links of the two countries in different fields.

There are also some outstanding issues in mutual trade. Collective efforts are being made to lower the existing trade deficit, the balance of mutual trade being unfavorable for Italy. In the first months of the current year new contracts have been signed and Soviet partners are called upon to help increase our exports to the USSR, said Rinaldo Osola. In 1984, our imports from the USSR grew by 30 per cent. Italian businessmen hope that spheres of our cooperation will be significantly expanded in the near future thus contributing to the growth of mutual goods turnover and to the elimination of the trade deficit, he concluded.

SOVIET MEDICAL EQUIPMENT ABROAD

The Soviet pavilion at the exhibition "Public Health-85", which has just ended in Moscow, featured the tomograph, a highly sophisticated kind of mechanical X-ray equipment and electronics, that takes just seconds to give a doctor detailed information on the condition of any part of the patient's brain. Indeed, this instrument cannot be matched with any other.

Foreign specialists took considerable interest in the plasma scalpel which was shown for the first time, a surgical knife that cuts and cauterizes simultaneously. The latter is designed to cope with this century's constant emotional stress. It automatically evaluates a person's capacity for work and forecasts his efficiency.

Soviet medical equipment and medicines are quite popular abroad. The representative of the Finnish Medko firm, Markku Puolake, said:

We have just bought the Soviet laser surgery device Skalpel-1. Among its assets is the short duration of operations, minimal blood losses in the process, and biological welling of the walls of the organ undergoing surgery.

Director of the Japanese firm Ikura Industry, T. Saito, said that the firm was established precisely 25 years back at the height of a polio epidemic. We then bought from the USSR live vaccine which saved the lives of millions of Japanese children. Thanks to trade with the Soviet Union we have been as successful as no other firm on the Japanese market. We import Soviet-made original anticancer medicine for oral, uterine, and surgical use, and the list goes on and on. Naturally enough, he continued, we fulfill orders from our Soviet partners, too.

Daily, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Arkadya. Trolleybus 2. Bus 62.

CONCERT HALLS

House of the RSFSR Concert Organizations is the Olympic Village. Grand Concert Hall. Guest performances by the Leningrad Theatre of Miniatures: 11—"Selected Pieces", 12, 14—"Face to Your Home". 13—"Face". Artistic director — Arkady Raikin.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bernovskaya Embankment). 12—"An Accidental Waltz", a play based on a story by S. Aleksandrov. "The Face of War is Not Feigning", starring Elena Bystritskaya.

SPORTS

FENCING. Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhskiy St). 12, 13 — USSR championship 7 p.m. (both days). There are tickets of tollars.

FOOTBALL. Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bol'shaya Cherkizovskaya St). 12—USSR championship (first leg). Moscow Lokomotiv vs Dnepro Petrivsk. 7 p.m.

DRAUGHTS. City Chess Club (16 Olimpiyskiy Prospekt). 11, 12 — Moscow championship. 6 p.m. (both days).

Mou's game — 1st day (Russian draughts), women's — 2nd day (Polish draughts).

TENNIS. Tennis Courts (Luzhskiy St). Moscow junior championship. 2 p.m.

RACING

Blizna Sports Complex (33 Beloklavsky Prospekt). 11, 12—All-Union championship of the trade union sports clubs. On 11, at 2 p.m. on 12, at noon. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 12, 14 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

June 11-14

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with clear spells and brief rains. Night temperatures of 8-13°C and 14-18°C (to 20-25°C on sunny days) during the day. W and SW wind, 3-7 mps.

According to long-standing statistics, the record highest temperature for this period (32.5°C) was registered on June 14, 1924, while the lowest, -1.5°C, on the night of June 12, 1899.

Centrotextil in cooperation

Goods with the trademark "Made in Yugoslavia" are well known in the USSR. Many of them — garments, fabrics, footwear, leather haberdashery, etc. — are products of light industries exported by the big Centrotextil firm.

Its Director-General, Haid H. Chmici, told our correspondent that the firm was marking 30 years of fruitful cooperation with the USSR. We have contacts with many Soviet foreign trade associations, like Raznoexport, Sojuzpushchina and Exportimport, he said. By the end of 1984, we had exported to the Soviet Union products worth nearly 650 million dollars. Cent-



A fashion show at the Moscow Centre for International Trade.

Photo by Vladimir Volkov

Contacts and contracts

The 48th session of the Standing CMEA commission on cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy now going on in Havana has approved the plan of scientific and technical cooperation among CMEA countries in this sphere for 1986-1990.

The Soviet side and the Italian industrial concern, Finisider, have concluded another major contract for the delivery of a consignment of steel goods to the Soviet Union.

Centrotextil accounts for around 11 per cent of the overall Soviet-Yugoslav trade and over 20 per cent of Yugoslav exports to the Soviet market.

At a recent Yugoslav jubilee exhibition in Moscow, he continued, we demonstrated many of our products for instance, a large assortment of footwear models that are also exported to other countries. Incidentally this year we intend to export some 20 million pairs of shoes to the USSR, that is, three million more than last year's figure.

Our major imports from the USSR include cotton and synthetic raw materials. Negotiations are afoot now on the expansion of trade between the firm and Soviet organizations, he hinted.